1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	5715	558
11.	Kerala	43360	4675
12.	Madhya Pradesh	112418	34451
13.	Madras	7797	1244
14.	Orissa	54860	4776
15.	Patna	11630	1831
16.	Punjab & Haryana	112421	10506
17.	Rajasthan	36980	15221
18.	Sikkim	1	1
19.	Uttaranchal	16597	4455
20.	Jharkhand	16842	12751
21.	Chhattisgarh	Not Available	

Statutorisation of Laws laid by Supreme Court

2753. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to statutorise the laws laid down by the Supreme Court of India, from time to time;

(b) whether any exercise has been undertaken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

New Law for Judiciary

t2754. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to formulate new laws for judiciary;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the basic facilities provided by Government to the judiciary;

(c) whether any comprehensive plan has been made to expedite hearings of the civil cases; and

(d) Government's view on the present system of incurring minimum expenditure or incurring no expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) There is no proposal, at present, with Government to formulate new laws for judiciary. However, adequate steps are being taken to provide the infrastructural and other facilities to the judiciary.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to development of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary is being implemented by the Department of Justice since 1993-1994. The scheme is being implemented with a view to augment the resources of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The scheme includes construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for Judges/Judicial Officers covering High Courts and Subordinate Courts.

Department of Justice has also initiated a project to computerize the district and subordinate courts in the States and Union Territories. National Informatics Centre (NIC) being the pioneer in computerization of judiciary in the country, is the implementing agency.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 700 crores has been allocated for judicial infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 335 crores has already been incurred till 2004-2005.

Various other steps have been taken by the Government to expedite disposal of cases, these include periodically monitoring the pendency position in courts, grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of specialized benches, timely filling up the vacancies of judges, increasing the judge strength, organizing Lok Adalats at regular intervals, encouraging alternative modes of disputes resolution like negotiation, mediation and arbitration and setting up of special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunals, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Family Courts, Labour Courts and Fast Track Courts etc.